the supreme commander down to the company commander and the corporal commanding his smallest aggregate, the corporal's file. The brain or, better, the whole nervous system, presents the picture of a vast number of neurones (which we provisionally identify with the monads, the ultimate psycho-physical units) organized in functional systems, some of which are relatively distinct, others only obscurely indicated; a host of assiduous neurologists has only very partially defined them. A large amount of varied evidence, neurological, and psychological, converges to show that two kinds of physical continuity or connexion pervade the whole vast system. First, the neurones are disposed end to end to form long chains (not necessarily or generally so simple as a single series of neurones end to end), which in the main connect the sensory with motor (or receptive with executive) organs after the pattern of the reflex arc. Secondly, there are numerous cross-connexions (formed in part natively, in part by individual acquisition) between the main sensory-motor chains; commonly called the paths of association.

It has been the common endeavour of the neurologists to explain all the organized activity of the nervous system in terms of the properties of the neurones (as revealed by physiological research) and of the connexions between them of these two kinds. And the association-psychology of the nineteenth century claimed to find in this account of the nervous system a

sufficient basis for a mechanical explanation of all human actions and experiences. But the inadequacies of psychology of that type are now admitted. And it is becoming more and more clear that the unity, the integration, and harmony of co-operation between the many parts of the